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By J. R. MASON, President.

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1899.

Excellent Algerian Reasons. It is well that Mr. Alger has allowed the report of Colonel Garlington on his interesting beef investigation at last to see the light of day. Why the Secretary to sign the pledge should have considered it necessary to suppress so important a piece of evidence heretofore is perhaps a hard thing for some people to understand. The report is one of the most innocuous documents ever writ-We are unable to find a word in it that reflects even by implication upon any honorable officer or honest man. It is technical and convincing, of course, but what wes Garlington's mission for if not to produce something of that character?

We are not disposed to do Alger the injustice to suppose that he could object to evidence going to show that the allegations made by the Major General Commanding the Army were true, and more than true. Even be would be unlikely to admit that h would purposely suppress a report which demonstrated the fact that chemicals were regularly sold to Western beef packers in large quantities; and that analyses of beef in the open market of Chicago showed indubitably the presence of those chemicals in the meat. Then why should Alger have reserved this bit of cumulative Perhaps it was in order that when finally he should uncork it, it would explode in a naughty world like a carload of canned roast beef and bring confusion, sulpharetted hydrogen and dismay to all persons concerned.

This is the charitable view of the sur pression, but, in any case, the embalmed cat is out of the bag. The Beef Court might just as well adjourn and scatter to the pleasant places provided for the faithful-in advance. The universal public verdict has been reached. That of the Court will be unimportant.

In the intervals of literary and political recreation the city of Boston has been wag ing war upon the English sparrow. Wha ever may come of the present movemen toward an Anglo-American alliance, Bos ton does not intend that it shall include the quarrelsome and vociferous little bird which has taken possession of her parks

The present appearance of things, how ever, indicates that the war will be longe and more expensive than was at first supposed. Active operations were preceded by a lively discussion among the jingoes and the conservatives of the human population Some of the inhabitants declared that the sparrow had as good a right to live as his detractors, and that it was unjust to exterminate him merely because he was a nuisance. They also alleged that he de stroyed bugs, worms, slugs, and other unpleasant creatures, and that his disappearance would be followed by various plagues of the Egyptian type. There was som show of reason in this, for it has proved that where the farmer, exasperated by the pliferings of crows, has devoted most of his time to shooting these birds, his crops have suffered from most of the know tribes of pestiferous insects during the following years. It has, therefore, been argued that he would have done better to spend his time in scaring the crow away from the cornfield during a short period in the spring, thus saving this useful bird for police duty against the insects for the rest of the year. If the sparrow is as useful a bird as the crow, then, assuredly, it would be unwise to destroy him.

On the other hand, it was said that na tive birds were quite as efficient in destroying insects as the British fighter, and would come back if not chased out of their haunts by this small, but solid and energetic feathered warrior. And so the argument went on, till it was finally decided that the sparrow must go. Mayor Quincy issued an order to the foreman of the pub grounds department to destroy the nests of the birds with the help of such laborers as could be spared from other work. This order was given rather more than a month ago, and aroused considerable in dignation among the friends of the spar-Since that time it is estimated that fully 4,000 nests and 1,800 eggs have been destroyed. They were found in the trees in the hoods of the electric lights, and in

the caves of buildings. Then came a development which has resulted in a temporary victory for the sparlabor had been consumed in the destruction of those nests which had already been reached, that to continue the work would cripple the force of the department quite In routing out the feathered and park it was found that they actually and park it was found that they actually do not appreciate—and there is no reason lived in what might be balled spartment why they should—is that which is based

separate from the other, and in se the old trees, which are almost hollow the work of digging out these elaborate habitations was not small. In addition this, all holes had to be plugged up se curely, so that the persistent birds would not come back and resume building opera tions. In short, it became apparent that if the public grounds department continued to attend to this work it would have no

time for anything else. parrow cannot now be predicted with any certainty. It looks, however, as if the diminutive but industrious and aggressive immigrant from the British Isles would control the situation for some time to come. It is a pity that some one canno set the fashion of making hats of the skin of English sparrows, if it is really desirahle that the creature be exterminated. That would result in his sure and complete ex-

## Coghlan's Defence.

Captain Coghlan's defence of his anti-German utterances at the Union League Club banquet in New York may amount to a successful plea in bar of cruel and unthe average citizen as anything more than a tacit confession of the truth of the reports which have appeared in the press o the country on the subject.

Captain Coghlan does not deny the facts, but explains them by stating that he did not make any set speech; that what he did say was in the way of replies to interrogations in the course of dinner-table conversation, and that, in any case, everything that occurred in fact occurred in a private room of a private club, and was not intended for publication, but only as an evidence of good faith.

We are, therefore, bound to accept the declaration of Captain Coghlan that his indiscreet observations, and 'Hoch der Kaiser" song which so sweetly sang, are not to be taken as evidence of his own sentiments toward Germany, which are of the most friendly description possible, but are only o be regarded as the expressions of a gentlemen among gentlemen who does not mean the least thing by what he says, and, in fact, is entirely innocent of any knowledge of the circumstances, which are quite opaque until the same are called to his attention after a vigorous application of ice, seltzer and several rounds of the re-

juvenating cocktail. Under these conditions we hope that His Excellency, Ambassador von Holleben, will be amply satisfied if Long compels Coghlan

Of for Europe.

The great American nation will expeience a sense of loneliness today. Two of its most beautiful and accomplished professional bosses will be on the raging nain and incidentally on their way to Europe, before the sun goes down. Even by the time these lines strike the eye of the render Richard Croker and Thoma Brackett Reed may be hanging limpy over the rails of an ocean liner and paying that tribute to Neptune which is usual and customary; especially after a parting banquet with friends on shore.

We shall meet but we shall miss them here will be two vacant chairs. But the Republic will not go into the hands of a receiver just yet, and the chances are that the rest of us will take our usual solid and liquid nourishment exactly as if Richard and Thomas were still with us in the flesh, of which, let it be said with reverence, the latter is one of the chiefset

Ordinary mortals may go abroad without exerting any depressing effect upon the parket for cakes and ale. It is not so with Croker and Reed. In the case of the first mentioned there will be an aching void in the Democratic Club that to amount of highball effort can hope to fill. As to the man lately of Maine and Spain, sighs of relief of the size of the departed subject will go up from Administration circles like rings from locomotive smokestacks. Platt will be easier on both accounts. Neither of the escapes could go bottom on the outward voyage

tampered with, and then there will be more trouble. Croker will resume his agreeable duties as a modest citizen who only asks to be let alone in the prosecution of his private affairs and the control of Tammany, and Reed will take a plunge into the very vortex of the New York bar, a field of effort as vast as he is green at that kind of business. But neither in consequence of his present departure or prospective home-coming will the nation up nights or lose its appetite. Even if his insurance interests were to keep him in Europe six centuries instead of six month the country could stand it. All of which goes to show that republics and Republicans are ungrateful

Woman's Sense of Humor.

From time to time the statement bar been made, more or less confidently, that a woman has no sense of humor. This remark has rarely been contradicted, perhap because the women who could disprove it have been busy about something else But, looking at the matter calmly and critically, it may be suspected that this is one of those sweeping assertions which are not exactly founded on fact.

It may naturally be supposed that a woman's sense of humor is different from that of a man, and that her appreciation of a joke depends, as his does, on knowledge of the subject. It is improbable that the same jokes which would move an assembly of college professors to laughter would amuse a company of illiterate laporers, and, conversely, the joke at which the laborer would roar would be likely to seem anything but funny to the educated man. Now, the jokes which the average woman does not enjoy are of several differ ent kinds. One is the witticism which she does not understand. Unless she understands political distinctions thoroughly, the fine aroma of the political humor of the day will be utterly lost upon her, even when it is explained as best it may be. Some humor, like some music, is appreciated only by those who have studied it. Another type of joke which is unappreciated of woman is the joke which is main ly horseplay-the tin-can-on-a-dog's-tail icke—the joke of the chesp vaudeville

theatre and the minstrel show. Somehow or other, man has the power of appreciating a wittleism which, with slight variations, he has heard ever since he was boy; woman does not care for the tenth or fwentieth repetition of that jest; she would like something new. In matters of sentiment, association counts with women. which are endeared to them by repetition,

but with humor it is different. Still another type of humor which women on ridicule of themselves; and to

humor belongs. You may find in the old humorists an infinite variety of quips and flings at woman, young, old, or middleaged. There are insinuations that she can not tell the truth, that she is hypocritical that she invariably indulges in coquetry when not absolutely a right, and even then would do so if she could; that she is unfaithful to all obligations, idle, vain, ex-travagant, and, in short, is liable to commit every folly, if not every crime, known careful and wise guidance of a determin ed husband. This may be proved by any nation. It is not strange that women do not enjoy this sort of thing, even when it is carefully explained to them that the joke is not meant as a serious reflection they are the guiding star of man's exist ence, and a thousand times better than he is, and all that sort of thing. Even the modern humorist, though he has lost the savage spirit of his grandfather, is apt to agant, and prone to be lead away by any sort of silly reasoning, and to women who are prudent and economical and conservative this sort of statement fails to appeal with any conviction, amusing or otherwise

Finally, it may be said that women do not, as a rule, enjoy being herded together as a separate race of beings. There is is in men, and the "typical woman" is about as much a myth as the "typical nan." The men who make literature have only lately begun to understand that women are individuals and must be drawn as such with characters as complex as those of men, and acting, as men do, from thoughts and emotions which can be understood, instead of from an irrational, unreasonable complicated mysterious sort of instinct called "feminine nature" ause it was too much trouble for the oldfashioned novelist to find out what it really

While there are indications in New York that the local Democratic leaders are tired of fighting Bryan and the Chicago platform, the Republican family situation is hot so promising. Gov. Bushnell of Ohio is quoted as decisring himself on the side of the Kurtz faction against Senator Hanna. There is every prospect of a lively fight in the President's home State, mong his faithful henchmen. It looks a little as if Mr. McKinley were between Ohio as elsewhere-and we know what the good book says of such a situation.

We are gorry to see that the Agricultural Department grows more and more sarcastic at the expence of that great and good man, George Frisbie Hoar. This month it exudes a pamphlet on the "Squash Vine Borer," and the application of the epithet is too plain to be escaped, The squash vine borer is described as the esculent vegetable that constitutes the life of its environment and is, at the same time, the cranial illustration of its own

Central American conditions are not all that they might be if this morning's news from Bluefields can be relied upon. According to press dispatches the tyrannical General Torres is still insisting upon looting American and British merchants, and has the streets filled with his half-naked and drunken soldiers. The arrival of the Detroit, which should have occurred last Friday, may have marked the end of the revolutionary conditions and brought Torres to his senses. He is about the kind of individual that attractive yardarm decorations are made of.

Mistakes of Mr. Reed.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

He cut the meshes of bad parliamentary law which party majorities had been hopelessly entangled and put an end to possive as well as not stop there. Power turned his head. He vindicated the rights of the majority, and then said: "I am, the majority." He freed his party fatigue which he has been unable to shake its nearly absolute monarch. He saw how easily off for some time. But they will come back-that is, unless be throtted by the energetic application of his the sea cock of their steamer has been new rules and metiods. He was tempted to employ those same methods with the majority There were a few occasions, notably last sumpoint of open rebellion against Mr. Reed and his as other autocrats have done before him. Saving despot, when he should have been the presiding officer of a free House. His great error wa in thinking that he knew everything best, and ing his power relentlessly to carry out his policies, often against the wish of the majority. He bettered purliamentary law, and then showed how the betterments he devised can be abused. The mistakes he made will not be repeated by

A Russian Error.

(From the Baltimore Sun.)

The closing of the Russian universities is of ill omen for the Empire, since it places the tyranny of the Administration in a clear light and excites the animosity of an enterprising class. The trouble began with interference on the part of the police with the reasonable liberties of the students. The latter in St. Petersburg, for example, were brutally beaten for traversing a certain street and were further dealt with for passing resolutions expressing sympathy with students in other cities who were having like trouble with the police. The want of tact or right feeling on the part of the chief of police seems to have been the obstacle to a settlement. The students were turbulent, doubtless, as students often are, but they were repeatedly exasperated in unnecessary ways.

Grapevine Telegraphy.

(From the Pittsburg Dispatch.) Science and invention have made wonderfu progress during the last quarter of the century. But no more remarkable feat is on record than that announced by the "Chicago Times-Herald." The "Herald" labels it a "picture wired from Philadelphia. Quay on the Witness Stand." and says it "was sent to the "Times-Herald" 'Philadelphia Inquirer' by telegraph. It shows the Senator as he is making the ments which in great part were responsible for his acquittal. The time required for the trans-mission of the picture was about half an hour." It would not have been very remarkable if the Chicago paper had received, by wire, a picture of an actual occurrence, but it is certainly marvel of enterprise to have the picture of of the trial. Quay was not on the witness stand and even a Chicago paper should have been aware of the fact before the hour of publication

(From the Baltimore Herald.)
The gardening impulse is inborn, in the giomo; it is a survival from the times where farmers, and when it was natural for ryone to seek the fields for carning a little odd. Therefore the inclination to delve a win the soil soon after the close of the win

SPEAKER REED'S SUCCESSOR.

ir. McKinley Said to Have Express It may prove that the friends of Repre-entative Sherman of New York, who are ushing him for the Speakership of the trifle too confident in asserting that he would have the support of the Administration in his canvass. A prominent Repub-lican member of the Ohio delegation, who ands close to the President, said today:

"I think the position of the Administraion in regard to the content for the Speakbrahip has been misunderstood. I saw the
President a day or two ago and he disbussed this matter freely and fully, but in
such a manner as to indicate that, even
f he had his preferences, he would take
to active part in the contest and the Administration would not cast the weight of
its influence in favor of anyone. The
President was very careful not to display
may preference.

"I think the friends of Mr. Sherman "I think the friends of Mr. Sherman were a little premature in jumping at the conclusion that because he had been appointed a member of the board of general appraisers in New York, which position he had declined for the purpose of making the race for the Speakership, he was therefore entitled to the support of the Administration. Personally I do not be-Administration. Personally I do not be-lieve an Ohio man stands a chance, as, with the Presidency. Ohio can scarcely ask or expect the Speakership.

expect the Speakership.
"So far as I am concerned, I prefer to
wait until Mr. Reed himself makes his formail announcements of his retirement by placing his resignation in the hands of the governor of Maine. Up to the present time Mr. Reed has not uttered a word in this connection, and although he could hardly connection, and although he could hardly maintain silence while such reports were current and then come out with a denial of the truth, thus upsetting the plans of his friends as well as his opponents, still it is possible that Mr. Reed might change his mind between now and December and de-cide to remain in the House. "I think Mr. Sherman's determination to decline the appointment as a general ap-praiser was due not to his having received the promise of Administration support, but

he promise of Administration support, but because he had advance information in recandidates correctly estimated. In the case of New York and Illinois, I believe the delegations will not go into caucus divided, and think either Cannon or Hopkins will have the entire Illinois delegation and Sherman or Payne will control the New York delegation. These candidates should, and probably do, realize that any other course would be suicidal. "By the way, have you noticed the en-

by the way, have you noticed the en-tire absence of any pressure being brought to bear upon Speaker Reed to induce him to reconsider his determination and remain in Congress? While there are expressions of regret and praise for his abilities, I have as yet not seen a suggestion that he might be induced to remain in the House,

OOM PAUL PREPARES FOR WAR Authorities in the Transvani Expect-

ing Hostilities With England. Capetown, April 26.-There is renewed measiness over the situation in the Transaal. President Kruger's general-inchief, Joubert, is inspecting the frontiers and selecting places suitable for entrenchnents. More rigid inspection of the military has also been ordered. Kruger, as he intimated a month ago, evidently is expecting bostilities with England.

The Dutchmen are uneasy over the re-sult of the petition to Joseph Chamber-lain, England's colonial minister, signed by 21,000 English residents in the Transisin, England's colonial minister, signe-by 21,000 English residents in the Trans-yaal and setting forth their grievances. nark a crisis in English-Dutch relations. The British army here is being steadily

The Paris Exposition.

To the Editor of The Times:

As the article "Preparing for the Paris Exposition," which appeared in The Times for Tuesday, did not fully cover the ground in some particulars, and considering that precise information is desired by the public upon certain points, I would be glad to have you publish the following material, stating the manner in which the agricultural exhibit will be made:

The Paris Exposition will open April 15, 1900, and close November 5 of the same year. The grounds are located, in the centre of Paris, on the hanks of the River Seine, and include an tree of 25 weres. This is count in few the contrast of the same are set of the same and the same are set of the same are set the hanks of the River Seine, and include an area of 336 actes. This is equal to less than one-half of the area of the grounds occupied by the Columbian Exposition in Chicago.

The official classification promulgated by the French authorities recognizes eighteen exhibit groups. The United States agricultural exhibit groups. To United States agricultural exhibit groups. To groups 7, 8, and 9 of this classification, and embraces the products and appliances ture, borticulture, and the entire rang

section devoted to manufactures of farinaceum products.

By the comprehensive system of labeling which will be adopted, the name and address of the contributor or exhibitor, and the locality from whence the specimen was derived, will always appear; and, in the case of State or other association exhibits, special descriptive placards, nearly framed, will be conspicuously displayed in or upon the case in which such exhibits are installed, in order that the contributors shall derive the fullest benefit from the exhibit as an advertisement. Every exhibitor will receive the same consideration from the jury of awards as though he were exhibiting on space allotted to him as an individual, and covering many square feet in area.

products, these to be uniform in design and fluish, and elegant in appearance. All raw products meeding preparation for exhibit, such as the cereals, cotton, wool, etc., will be sent to Washington to be selected and prepared. In their preparation uniform glass jars or other vessels, panels, bases, frames, etc., will be used, the preparation to include labeling in an attractive manner in two or more languages. This part of the work, including the shipment of exhibits to Paris, will be at the expense of the Government. Exhibitors of purely commercial material, such as the manufactures from the raw products of agriculture, will pay the cost of the case or cases occupied, and of special installation material where necessary for effectiveness of display.

CHARLES RICHARDS DODGE.

Age and the Presidency.

Age and the Presidency.

(From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.)
The early sixtles make an age limit who constitutes a sort of dead line over who Presidential aspirants cannot pass with safe The death of Taylor in office, who entered the death of the first Harrison, made convitions say of nominating old men afterwards the Presidency. The Democrats took the with Buchanan because, through his absent in the British mission for four years, he is escaped all embarrassing connections with the Kanasa-Nebraska folly of 1854, which array the Northern States against the rest of the Decratic leaders, but nobody has been elected sighten who was anywhere near to Buchana

; now do you uge it:
haven't had time to find out; I've only been
e a little oyer a week, and I had to put it
Sunday oxtching up on the sheep I had lox
secount of getting up so early and reaching

AMERICA'S ONLY FRIEND.

New York, April 26.—Captain Coghla of the Raleigh, has an article in the current "Independent," in which he says the late war showed that all the great European nations but England were unfriendly to the United States. The article is head ed, "English Good Will. By Joseph Bul loch Coghian, Captain of the U. S. Cruiser Raleigh." In it, discussing the attitude of the Kaiser's admiral in Manila Day, Captain Coghlan says he does not believe the Germans "meant fight." The article, n part, follows:

"So far as actions can be taken as criterion of thoughts and feelings, the inglish during the war with Spain were with us heart and soul. "When we got word to leave Hongkons

and attack the enemy the news spread about through the various clubs and ex-cited divers sentiments. It was supposed that the defences of Manila were very formidable; that the channel was heavily mined, the forts manned by an active and intelligent garrison furnished with all the implements for detecting the presence of an enemy and making him regret his in-

"The Spanish fleet, on paper, appeared "The Spanish fleet, on paper, appeared to be as strong as our own, and altogether the attack on Manila looked like an exceedingly hard proposition. So much was this the case that Prince Henry of Prussia felt sorry for us. He did not exactly say so, but you could see it in his manner and his look when he heard that we had

"I do not know whether Admiral Chi-chester told Admiral Diederich that no one but Dewey knew what the British fleet would do in case Manila was bomfleet would do in case Manila was bom-barded. That was the rumor, at any rate.
"But the Germans certainly did give us some anxiety, while the attitude of the English certainly saved us from much trouble. I do not, however, believe that the Germans meant fight. The French ships were polite enough, but the French papers in Asia simply frothed at the mouth when they spoke of us. They did nothing but blackguard us after the battle of Ma-nila, calling us bullies, cutthroats, rob-bers. Previous to the battle of Manila we had been cowards and men without dis-cipling who would be very easily put to had been cowards and men without discipline, who would be very easily put to rout by the Spaniards. The Japanese seemed to be very friendly.

"The kindness, courtesy, generosity, and whole-souled sympathy which we found

friendly enough on foreign stations previ-ous to the Spanish war, but still there was ous to the Spanish war, but still there was a little feeling of something that resem-bled jealousy. All that has been swept away. The feeling of the English toward us is undoubtedly deep and sincere. I be-lieve that the Americans understand and appreciate it, and that we are certainly

English-speaking people.

"This war has opened our eyes. We have been living with a Chinese wall around us, and there were many things which we did not see.

"This war showed us that all the great

European nations were unfriendly, with the single exception of England, and it also, I believe, opened England's eyes to our prowess and our possible mission and "The East is big with the coming of great events. I believe that China will soon be going to pieces, and that it is our

duty to ourselves to be on the spot and protect our own interests. We must stand shoulder to shoulder with England. We understand each other, we speak a common language, we have common interests, and we know that nowhere else in the world can we find such a stanch ally. Our possession of the Philippines and our incrests in China make us one of the great igures of the situation, and I believe that probably with Japan, we can tranquilly await the bursting of the tempest."

PICTURES BRING HIGH PRICES.

lively Ridding for Art Treasure New York, April 26.-At the American Art Galleries last evening the hidding for paintings belonging to the collection of Senhor Salvador de Mendonca proceeded in a perfunctory way until Mr. Kirby, the Greuze. The picture represents a little girl dressed in white looking at a dead caafter some quick bidding at the rate of a

Leon Marshall had to pay just twice that much for Corot's "Un Berger Jouant avec a Chevre," which followed a few minutes later. This picture was exhibited at the Salon in 1847. The first bid on it last sold, \$4,600, is the highest of the sale so

A "Magdalene," by Murillo, described as having been formerly in the collection of the Baron de Beurnonville, is also to be included among the pictures which caused the bidders to go into the thousands. Four thousand five hundred and fifty dollars was the price at which it was knocked down to P. L. Loring. A "Head of a Boy," by Correggio, was started at \$500 and went to Charles R. Flint for \$1,059.

Charles R. Flint for \$1,059.

The "Portrait of a Spanish Prince," at-tributed in the catalogue of Velasquez, brought only \$210, the buyer being Mr. brought only \$210, the buyer being Mr. Middleton, a dealer. The sepia drawing accredited to Turner realized the sum of \$40. L. Richmond bought this. Two pictures by George Henry Morland, "The Ice Cream Vender" and "The Fiower Seller," were sold for \$350 and \$450, respectively, the first going to J. F. French and the second to M. Richmond. "A Gypsy Camp," by George Morland, was bought by A. Peats for \$270, who also secured Georges Michel's "The Stag Hunt" for \$275, and "Landscape Near St. Dennis" for \$180.

"Landscape Near St. Dennis" for \$180. A small canvas by De Neuville, "Sol-dier of the Republican Guard," was sold to J. R. Totten for \$395, and "Arabs Attacking an English Outpost," by Morot, went to E. A. Durant for \$250. Seventy-two pictures were sold last evening for \$18,802,50.

In the afternoon the interest centred in ale of authenticated personal relices of Lord Byron. The value of these articles is of course largely a matter of personal opinion, but according to saveral collectors who were present the prices paid yesterday were fairly low. The auctioneer had some difficulty in getting a bid tioneer had some difficulty in getting a bid on the first item, a blue enamel gold scarf ring set with pearls, containing heir and initial A in gold, souvenir G. G. B. en-graved on inside.

graved on inside.

It was finally started at \$20, and then the bidding became brisk. The ring sold finally for \$250, to J. D. Ichenhauser. A gold ring, with enameled miniature of Lady Byron, was sold to the same buyer for \$400, and a Maitese gold filigree card case, which bore the poet's initial and coronet, went to H. N. Smith for \$100.

Carl Glucksmann was the house of an Carl Glucksmann was the buyer of an

Carl Glucksmann was the buyer of an enamel miniature of Alexander Pope, by Boyt, the price paid being \$105. One of the oddities of the collection, a walnut shell mounted with gold, "containing two minute bottles and gold funnel, a souvenir of Mme. Hoppner," was sold to Mr. Ichenhauser for \$100.

A miniature of Byron, painted on ivory by Alexa Chalco, which belonges as years.

by Alfred Chalon, which belonged at various times to Sir Walter Scott, Washing ton Irving and Fitz-Greene Halleck, was sold to Thomas H. Kelly for \$450, the same sold to Thomas H. Kelly for \$450, the same price being paid by H. V. Smith for a follo containing Byron's original will and some other manuscripts. A "book made up of sketches, poems and papers in Lord Byron's possession" was sold to B. N. Baker for \$430. Other articles sold in the afternoon included a bronze bust by Rude, which was bought by V. R. Ruggles for \$500, and a pair of Louis XV gilt torches, sold to E. J. La Place for \$450. The total of the afternoon's sale was \$7,857.50.

The remainder of the collection is to be sold this afternoon and evening. LIQUID AIR A HIGH EXPLOSIVE. May Be Used In the Puture to Fire

New York, April 26.—Liquid air may be the high explosive of the future. Experi-ments in Vienna reported by cable conirm what was already known here of one of the properties of the marvelous sub-stance that is obtained by compressing the

atmosphere and freeing it of its heat.

Whether the Vicanness scientists have reached the results through independent experiments, or have taken the reports of what has been accomplished by Frof. Charles E. Tripler in this city and reated them is not known. Experimenters on both sides of the Atlantic have been at work for a year or more developing the commercial possibilities of liquid air along different lines of usefulness, but the news from Vienna of success in basting and in firing projectiles from guns seems to be in advance of what has been accomp ish-ed in this country.

According to dispatches from Vienna il-

quid air when mixed with silicious mari and ignited by electric spark exploded with twenty times the effect of dynamite and when used in cannon no heat was devel-oped and the range of the projectiles was

onsiderably increased.

Prof. Tripler said yesterday that he be lieved the report from Vienna erred in stating that the liquid air was m'xid with

"In all probability," said Prof. Tripler, "some combustible substance such as charcoal or a hydro-carbon such as turcharcoal or a hydro-carbon such as tur-pentine or kerosene was mixed with the liquid air. Silicious mari may have been added to retard the explosion, but that would be its only office. I do not think that the Viennese experts are justified in declaring that the range of projectiles will be increased by the use of the compound in place of gunpowder.

"I brought the matter to the attention of our Government over a year ago. I

of our Government over a year ago. I made some experiments which showed that ilquid air could be utilized to form an ex-plosive of a very high power. I could no onduct these experiments at my labora tory in this city, but was willing to aid the Government officials in every way. They did not take it up, and now if the Government of Austro-Hungary has gone into the matter it will be to the benefit o

Prof. Tripler showed the effects upon Prof. Tripler showed the effects upon iron pipe of exploding a piece of guncotton saturated with liquid air. A prese of piping, two inches in diameter, was blown to fragments, although it was open at both ends. A section of 6-inch iron pipe, in which the smaller pipe was placed for safety, had holes blown through it, and the iron was bent back and twisted. Experts declared that no known explosive would produce similar effects.

vould produce similar effects.

Prof. Tripler said that although the liquid sir, when mixed with a combustible substance and ignited, is a high explosive it is not dangerous to handle. Concus-sion will not set it off, and therefore it can be poured into a gun to form the charge, or placed in the projectile and shot from the gun ignited by a spark. It is explosive only when ignited by a spark. Prof. Tris ler said that it would also have the ad-vantage of enabling a gun to be fired with great rapidity without heating the metal.

CHICAGO ART CENSORS

Commission to Pass on Picture for Public Exhibition.

Chicago, April 26.- Henry B. Fuller, who attacked Chicago on aesthetic and artistic grounds, did not know that Chicago has taken an advanced step in its desire to protect art.

Judge John Barton Payne's bill to create an "art commission" to pars upon works of art for public exhibition has just been signed by Governor Tanner. Hereafter no eyesore in art, be it painting or statue, can be exhibited without the commission's approvat.

The ridiculous statue of Columbus crected during the World's Fair on the lake front and subsequently removed. prompted Judge Payne to prevent like occurrences by means of the art commission.

The bill gives a wide scope to the commission and under it marily every work of art displayed in public will have to be passed by the commission, which will be composed of the mayor, the presidents of the park boards, and three artists, to be chosen by the covered according to the park boards, and three artists, to be chosen by the covered according to the park boards, and three artists, to be chosen by the covered according to the park boards, and three artists, to be considered to the park boards, and three artists.

A city never can be even or-andsome if its streets are not great many goats could be em-est the waste paper and the old dinarily handsome if its streets are clean. A great many goats could be ployed to eat the waste paper and the eans, and other articles that litter the streets. If goats are not obtainable for cleaning the streets, 'he services of thou-sands of unemployed women could be got. They would sweep the streets clean, and the cost would be small."

CURRENT HUMOR.

A Definite Iden. (From the Philadelphia North American. 'Marry you!" she exclaimed; "do you think am crary?"
"I don't know about that," he replied, "but
I will be if you don't."

(From Brooklyn Life.)

His Sweetheart-I into always heard that all
Spaniards were expert at fracing.

Returned Volunteer-Yes, indeed they are; especially with harhed-wire.

He Didn't Tell.

(From the Detroit Free Press.)
Mist Palisade—Now, that I have necepted Jack,
ell me, honestly, if he has ever kiesed you.
Miss Summit—Why don't you ask him?
Miss Palisade—I have, and he says no.

So Busy! (From the Chicago News.)

(From the Chicago News.)

"John," she asked, "did you get that pair of shoes for little Bessi; today? Poor child, she will have to go to school barefooted pretty soon unless you attend to the matter."

"No, my dear," he replied; "I have been too busy today to think about shoes. I can't let such matters distract my mind from business. Your ought to attend to that yourself."

After a brief silence, she said:
"John, do you know Mrs. Wildman says her husband is one of the best bowlers in this town?"

"Pool: He's nothing of the sort," the man declared. "I've been bowling with him nearly all ofternoon, and he simply isn't in it with me!"

Not Fragrant.

(From the Detroit Free Press.)
It was a Loafing Friend of the Cigar Dealer's observing an elegantity appearing man, who bought a cigar and went out: "Did you know that party had money to burn."
And the Cigar Dealer, disgusted: "Has he? Well, he is only burning it in 3-cent lots."

(From the Chicago News.)

"Do you think it pays to send our sons to college? Bo they obtain the practical experience in money-getting that is so necessary in these days?"

"Well, judging from the experience I have had with my son, I should say they did. His practical experience in money-getting increases with every letter that I receive from him."

A Part of the Truth.

(From the Indianapolis Journal.)

"It I waz as ashamed of my business as Groggerty is," said the saloonkeeper, "I'd go to fieldiin tracts."

"I gever heard him say he was ashamed of
it," said the steady loafer.

"Well, all I know is he had his business put
in the directory as dealer in sportsmen's suppolies."

(From the Chicago News.)
r (at station)—Here's your er

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Michigan still has 276,176 acres of land subject It cost the city of Boston for the mai f its public schools last year \$2,848,413

The Island of Malta has a population of 157,-726. The number of deaths last year was 5,342, including eight victims of leprosy. Sidney Lee, the Shakemenran authority, says that very few of the first Shakespeare folios are to be found in England.

The bones of an average man's steleton weight wenty pounds. Those of a woman are probably The constitutionality of a fellow-servant act

The French Automobile Club has printed map on which are noted all electric stations France at which the accumulators can be loade Dublin has two ancient cathedrals, St. Patrick's and Christ Church, the former of which was restored by a brewer and the latter by a distiller.

The family grave in which the body of M. Faure was placed is unpretentions to a degree, compared with many of the imposing monuments in Pere in Chaise Cemetery.

Wells, the man who broke the bank at Monte Carlo, has been released from Portland on ticket-of-leave. He is an able musician, and acted as organist in the prison chapel.

Beer tabloids are about to be put on the mar-ket by a German firm. A small tablet deopped into a glass of water will turn it into beer as fresh as if just drawn, it is asserted. While his house at Rye, England, is being re-paired of its loss by the recent fire Henry James, the novelist, will spend his time in travel, and will probably visit his American home.

The number of cotton spindles at work in Ja-pan is about 1,150,000. At the opening of the year there were 400,000 spindles at work in Chi-na; these have been increased to 565,000.

The Norwegian army has a highly trained corps of skaters, armed with repeating rifles. These men can be maneuvered on ice with a rapidity equal to that of the best trained cavalry. John W. Brock has the largest individual claim against Spain for Cuban losses during the insur-rection. The claim aggregates \$21,000,000, and is largely for destroyed sugar plantations.

The Egyptians bestowed great labor on their tombs and little on their homes. They regarded the latter as mere temporary abodes, but the former they looked on as eternal habitations. The widow of Governor Meton, Indiana's was executive, is compiling a book from lefters an conversations of her late husband, who playe-so important a part in the war of the rebellion At Rookwood, Australia, is the largest cem-

plot of 200 neres has been used thus fur, which 100,000 persons of all nationalities in been buried. An Anglesea, N. J., gunner killed a duck a few days ago, and attached to one of the dock's feet was a large clam. The dock had evidently been wading in shallow water, and had steppes on a feeding bivalve.

Tomaso Salvini, the Italian tragedian, acted e other night in Florence in aid of a charity. He appeared in the character of the youthful David; his son, Signor Gustavo Salvini, playing the more celebrated part of Saul. This he did at the special request of his father. The veteran actor was called before the curtain five or six times at the termination of each act, and was enthusiastically applauded.

The gift of a Buddhist temple to the Ningpo The gift of a Buddhist temple to the Ninguis Methodist Mission is an unprecedented incident, it is said, in the history of missions. The villagers were not only witting it should be used as a preaching hall and school, but would convey it by a legal deed of gift. The British consil pronounced the deed legally valid. In addition to the temple and its demeste twenty-two Chinese area of land have also been conveyed.

It is provided in the will of the late Walter H. Tilder of Philadeleids, that direct the

ter H. Tilden, of Philadelphia, that after the death of his widow and mother the bulk of his extate of \$500,000 shall be given to the Home for Aged Couples, Philadelphia, on condition that the name of the bome be changed to the Tilden Home for Aged Couples. In event of the home refusing to do this, the Fidelity Trust Company is to dispuse of the estate among charitable in-stitutions as it sees fit. The "Minni (Fla.) Republican" thus sims up

of the Kansas City, Kan., boys married Cuban

composed of the mayor, the chosen by the council, on whom the main work of the commission will fall.

Miss Lillian Bell, author and critic, makes a suggestion which, she thinks, would lift Chicago to a point where the criticism of Henry Fuller would be no lanear of any force. She says:

| Chicago to a point where the criticism of Henry Fuller would be no laction of the President. The register also omitted lift of those who have received media at the lift of those who have received media to hence. Of the general and staff efficers of to hence.

The old London banking house of Gosling & The old London banking house of Gosling & Sharpe, which in begone days was known by the sign of the Three Squirrels, has been pulled down, and a boarding remains around the site, while new premises are being creted in which the banking business, now amalgamated with that of Barclay Beran Co., will continue to be carried on, and where the ancient sign, formed of three little iron squirels, which had been diplayed upon a window bar of the goldsmith's and lanker's premises mean this spat for more than 350 years, will still have a place.

A venerable lady in New Philadelphia, Ohio, cently gave a party which was thoroughly recently gave a party which was thoroughly unique in its character. The company was made up of seven couples who were related to the hootest, and all of whom had cloped to get married. In no instance had there been any serious opposition to the different matches. It simply "runs in the family" to embrace matrimony in that way, and the style is fuithfully maintained, the youngest couple having cloped in February in face of the cordial suproval of their attachment for each other by their parents. A high school teacher has a class in physics

which has until recently displayed an which has until recently displayed an average degree of intelligence. The other day, however, the last straw was applied, with all the proverbial result. The master put this question: "Given two jars charged with gars, one with nitrogen and one with carbon dioxide, how may the gars, be discriminated!" Here is one of the written replies handed in: "Get a man and let him take a deep breath of both. The nitrogen won't hurt him, but when he gets the carbon dioxide he'll die. That's the way to tell."

Some time ago Mr. H. O. Forbes and Mr. Ogilvic-Grant went on an exploring expedition to the Island of Socotra on behalf of the British the Idand of Socotra on behalf of the British and Liverpool nuseums. They have just returned from their mission, which is said to have been very successful. The whole of the centre of the shand has been for the first time correctly surveyed and mapped, and much valuable information obtained regarding its geological features. The collections obtained contain several hundreds of specimens flustrating the fatura of the place, many of which are believed to be species new to science.

which the advent of Easter morning used to be the capital of the Kingdom of Italy was estabthe capital of the Kingdom of Italy was established at Rome and the Pope chose to consider himself a prisoner in the great ediffice, and though the present King and his father have repeatedly urged it, these ceremonies have never been renewed. It is known, however, that Pope Leo has recently given his private sanction to the missal for the laity for use in the churches throughout the kingdom, which contains governl prayers for King Humbert.

The "Breckinridge (Ky.) News" thus the meteor that recently fell in that locality:
"It is composed of nickel, iron, and cololt, and
was at a white heat when it struck the earth. was at a white heat when it struck the earth, it was very much like a bubble, and the air inside made it hollow. It is about eighteen inches long and ten inches wide, and weighed twelve pounds. It was found in the gravel pit at Skillman, fifty feet below the surface of the earth, showing the fearful velocity it had affained in its travels. In cooling off the meteorite cracked, and the everices in it are clearly defined. The outside is oxidized by exposure to the elements." A crank wrote thus to Mayor Ashbridge, or Philadelphia, the other day: "I would like to say a few words on typhoid fever. If the people of

a few words on typhold fever. If the people of this city would stop eating celery and raw fruit of all kinds, and stop drinking ice water there would be less sickness. If they don't stop eat-ing celery we will always have typhold fever with us." Another crunk suggested that electric light wires should be placed in the reservoirs and in ghe bed of the Schuylkill River, and at stated periods every day heavy alternating currents of electricity, should be run through them. By this method, the writer argued, all fever microbes and germs would be shocked to death.

Watch for a town. Congress Heights, D. C.